

Act. This bill complements the roadless-area protection bill by addressing some of the most pressing forest issues in other areas—the parts of Colorado's forests that adjoin urban development and that are at greatest risk for intense fires that can despoil watersheds and destroy homes.

As the news headlines continue to report, wildfires on national forests and other forested lands are a serious problem this summer—especially in Colorado. Right now, a major fire is still burning at the Mesa Verde National Park, another fire threatens the watershed of Glenwood Springs, and people are trying to recover from earlier fires that destroyed homes in areas of the Front Range.

Part of the problem results from hot, dry weather. But there are other, contributing factors. For many years, the Forest Service had a policy of trying to suppress nearly every fire, even though fire is an inescapable part of the ecology of western forests like those in Colorado. Today, in many parts of the forests there is an accumulation of underbrush and small diameter trees that is greater than would be the case if there had been more, smaller fires over the years. They provide the extra fuel that can turn a small fire into an intense inferno. Add to that our growing population and increasing development in the places where communities meet the forests—the so-called “urban interface”—and you have a recipe for worse problems ahead.

Properties, lives, and wildlife habitat are at risk, and so is the environment. Uncontrolled wildfires strip the land of its protective vegetative cover, making it highly susceptible to erosion. We have seen what that means in places like Buffalo Creek, where the eventual rain storms wash sediment and forest material into waterways, polluting and clogging sources of drinking water. In addition, wildfires also have serious adverse effects on the quality of the air.

Working with state and local partners, including our state forest service, the U.S. Forest Service has identified the interface areas at greatest risk of fire—the areas they call the “red zone.” My second bill deals just with those areas.

Red zone areas in Colorado are situated in regions that contain complex land ownership patterns—frequently involving federal, state, Tribal, county, private and city lands. Those patterns make it difficult for any one agency to deal with the problem and so makes the problem that more intense. My bill would address these problems by establishing a program to share costs and provide incentives for collaborative efforts at forest restoration and fire-prevention projects in the red zone.

The bill calls on the Forest Service to work with state and local agencies, independent scientists, and stakeholder groups to identify priorities and develop projects for forest restoration and fire prevention. The bill spells out clear and sound requirements that such projects would have to meet to be eligible for funding—including preservation of old trees and trees larger than 12” in diameter. It also specifies that preservation of roadless areas would be required, and that all projects would have to meet the requirements of all federal and state environmental laws.

To help assure the integrity of the program, the bill would require establishment of a tech-

nical advisory panel, including independent scientists as well as representatives of relevant agencies and stakeholder groups, to provide additional guidelines and set priorities. It would also require that the projects authorized under the bill be monitored and evaluated for their benefits and any potential adverse impacts to make sure the program is working as intended. The bill also authorizes funding to provide the federal share of the costs of the projects developed and implemented under the program.

Ultimately, the objective of this bill is to develop new collaborative relationships between the Forest Service and state, local and private forest experts and landowners—together with the public—to get out on the land and address problems before they become uncontrollable. The theory of this bill is that it is cheaper and more effective to prevent fires than to fight them. Reducing fire risks and restoring natural balance on our forested lands can help us accomplish that goal.

Mr. Speaker, these bills were not written overnight and they do not reflect just my own ideas. In developing them, I have drawn upon the technical expertise of federal and state agencies and have consulted with members of the Colorado conservation community as well as with other Coloradans who are familiar with the resources, values, and problems of our forests. I think these bills are sound, balanced measures that can help address some of the most pressing of those problems. I look forward to working with other Members of the Colorado delegation and the Congress as a whole to achieve the important goals of this legislation.

#### NOW IS THE TIME TO RENEW THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

#### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 2000

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, we've had a busy agenda this week. But one important bill has been missing—the bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, or “VAWA.” The House should take it up without delay.

VAWA is very important for Colorado. Through last year, our state received almost \$15 million in VAWA grants. That money has helped assist victims of domestic violence, but it has also done much more.

In fact, according to a letter from our Attorney General, Ken Salazar, and his colleagues from other states, VAWA “has enabled us to maximize the effectiveness of our state programs that have made a critical difference in the lives of women and children endangered by domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.” The current authorization for VAWA expires this year. Because I know the importance of renewing and strengthening this vital measure, I have joined in cosponsoring H.R. 1248, the VAWA reauthorization bill. I was encouraged when the Judiciary Committee approved it for consideration by the full House. But that happened on June 27th—a full month ago—and still the bill has not reached the

floor, even though many less important measures have been considered.

I call on the leadership of both parties to bring the VAWA reauthorization bill to the floor without further delay. This is too important a matter to neglect.

#### A TRIBUTE TO CARY J. BRAIRTON

#### HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 2000

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I celebrate the 50th Birthday of Cary J. Brairton of Pittsford, NY.

Mr. Brairton was born on August 19 to his father and mother, James and Arax Brairton in Rochester, NY and has been living in the Rochester-area for all of his 50 years. His father was a member of the Rochester City Council and owner of a small business in the heart of downtown Rochester. Mr. Brairton graduated from the Rochester Institute of Technology in 1972. He has been an employee of the Eber Brothers Corporation for 27 years.

Mr. Brairton has been an active member in the community and to youth development. He has come to the aid of many youth athletic teams to ensure the kids would have the opportunity to play little league baseball, football or soccer by becoming a coach, volunteer or referee when no one else would agree to do so.

But his biggest achievement has been his devoted love to his two sons, Michael and Scott. Mr. Brairton lost his father in 1963 and grew up much of his life without the benefit of a paternal influence. For this reason, he has been a loving father and role model to his sons. Mr. Brairton's greatest accomplishment has been his overwhelming commitment to encourage and support his children in whatever activities they chose to participate in, whether it was sports, musicals, or other activities. He almost never missed one of his children's activities, even when his older son was playing lacrosse in college six hours away or when his youngest was participating in soccer tournaments all along the eastern shore.

Mr. Brairton will also be celebrating his 28th Wedding Anniversary on August 19. Mr. and Mrs. Brairton met while they were students at Eastridge High in Irondequoit, NY in 1967. The couple weathered the strains of a long distance relationship as Mr. Brairton attended 2 years at Heidelberg College in Ohio while Mrs. Brairton enrolled at Buffalo State. Hundreds of weekend visits to his wife-to-be allowed their love to flourish and in 1972, the two were wed at Saint James Church in Rochester, NY.

Cary J. Brairton has been a committed father demonstrating great family values and deserves the congratulations of this Congress on his 50th Birthday and the anniversary of his 28 years as a dedicated husband.